NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORN PITHS.

SIR,—One of your correspondents asks if horn piths are a manure? I answer, *they are*, and an excellent one, too, for wheat. Within two years I have used nearly twenty loads, which I procured from the comb makers. Attached to them are the roots of the horn, and some skin and hair, all of which induce fertility. My practice is to scatter them over the ground, and plough them under. Applied this way, they are some time decomposing. They would be better for the first crop if pulverized or broken, but they fertilize much longer when left whole. I think they are worth four times their bulk of manure from the yard. In addition to these, I use the comb-makers' horn shavings, which I think are superior to any other application; and I prefer them at eight cents the bushel, to stable manure at twenty-five cents the two-horse load, the transportation of both being two miles and a half. J. BUEL.

Albany, Feb. 19, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WINTER EVENINGS.

The human mind cannot continue inactive. If we do not employ it in the acquirement of useful knowledge, it will be brooding upon mischief, or indulging in visionary schemes of happiness.—Neither can it remain stationary. If it does not advance in knowledge and virtue, it will retrogade into sloth and depravity—if our fields are not sown with seeds of useful plants, thistles and other vicious weeds will spring up. To the farmer who is bringing up a family of children, these considerations are of momentous concern. If he makes his fireside the scene of innocent recreation and instruction—of kind feelings and affectionate intercourse—his children will prize *home* before the tavern, or the haunts of dissipation. But *he must teach by example.*

The winter evenings, from September to March, estimating three hours to each, amount to thirty-eight days of twelve hours each, or to more than a fifth of the time usually devoted to business and pleasure. The future welfare of children depends much upon the manner in which this fifth part of the winter is employed. Youth is the period in which habits generally become fixed—it is the seed-time of life—and whatever is sown, be it good or be it evil, is sure to produce its kind. If the mind is cultivated, and the seeds of useful knowledge sown in youth, the harvest of manhood will be respectability, wealth, and virtue.

Impressed with the influence of early habits, I have spent some time in devising a plan to render instruction amusing and to attach my children to *home*, by diversifying their winter evening employments, and by familiar illustrations, adapted to their capacities, of what they read. They have received partial instruction in music and drawing, and I have furnished them with the necessary books and instruments to enable them to pursue these studies. Their readings are such books as tend to improve the heart and expand the intellect—such as *interest*, while they *instruct*, the young mind. After eight, they are indulged with a rubber of drafts or backgammon. I derive pleasure, and profit from these exercises. New ideas are elicited, and valuable information acquired, from the research and explanations which my task as monitor obliges me to make.

I subjoin the arrangement for the evenings of the present winter. They may stimulate some of your readers to adopt a better system.

Monday—drawing,
Tuesday—mathematicks,
Wednesday—reading,
Thursday—chemistry,
Friday—music,
Saturday—drawing, or either of the preceding.

Albany, Feb. 19, 1828. A FARMER.

COFFEE TREE.

Linnæan Botanic Garden,
Feb. 19, 1828.

MR FESSENDEN.—Noticing in your last number, a description of the Coffee Tree, I am also tempted to subjoin some remarks, more especially as I have the trees now, both in bud and in fruit. The leaves of this tree are about the size of the common Laurel or *Kalmia latifolia* of our woods, and much resemble those of the Lemon. They are of a fine shining green, stand opposite, and being very numerous, impart great beauty to the plant. At each joint the blossom buds are now presenting themselves; they are usually in pairs, of a snowy whiteness and most delicious fragrance, and as your correspondent remarks resemble those of the white flowering Jasmine.

A promenade through a grove or plantation of these trees is said to be delightful in the extreme, where the enlivening verdure of their foliage is only surpassed by the delicate blossoms, and the delicious fragrance which is inhaled from them.—In my Hot-house the flowers in general do not fully expand until March, and sometimes not until April; the fruit from these ripens in autumn, at which period, a second crop of flowers is generally produced, but less numerous than the first.

The size of the berries may be adjudged by supposing the union of two grains of the coffee in one, with a thin pulp to cover them. They continue green during the period of growth, and then change to a bright cherry red, and interspersed among the fine foliage, contribute greatly to beautify the tree. The largest I have, is about six feet in height, of regular form and branching on all sides, and seems to flourish equally as well in the tub in which it is planted as in its native soil. The seeds vegetate freely, and it may also be increased by cuttings, by which modes I have reared a large number of them, about forty of which I have at present.

On the plantations in Cuba the trees are generally kept down to about 6 or 7 feet in height, so as to render it easy for a person standing on the ground to collect the fruit, and it is said the average produce is but little over a pound of cured coffee from each tree. I have taken much pains to obtain the various trees and plants useful in the economy of life, particularly the spices, and have now the Cinnamon, Cassia, Pimenta, Black Pepper, &c. Also, the Sugar Cane, Mahogany, Banana, Plantain, Mango, Mammee, Alligator pear, Granadilla, Soursop, Cherimoyer, Rinyon, India papaw, various species of Guava, Annatto, several species of Pine apple, Fustick, Braziletto wood, Caper, Cocoa nut, Calabash tree, Roseapple, Cotton tree, Chinese Ginseng, Bamboo, Rattan, about 50 varieties of the Orange, Lemon, Citron and Lime, &c. The introduction of these and various other rare species, together with the erection of the necessary buildings for the accommodation of about 20,000 pots of Green house Plants, which form my present collection, has caused the disbursements for this department alone to be very great. But this does not prevent me from going on in the same progressive manner in the introduction of every thing which I consider useful or interesting, and at this moment I am making the arrangements for erecting an additional wing to my Hot-houses, which alone will be near 100 feet in length; and for each new house I pay some tribute to your city, for I receive from it all the glass necessary for the purpose, as experience has taught me it is much to be preferred.

Yours, most respectfully,
WM. PRINCE.

HEMP AND FLAX.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Everett, for several public documents; among the most important of which, is a report of the Navy Department, in relation to experiments on American water rotted hemp, when made into canvass, cables, and cordage. The commissioners of the navy have, for some time, been actively engaged in testing the quality of cordage manufactured of American hemp, compared with that made of the Russian material; and to aid their decisions, they have appealed to the experience of manufacturers and merchants, and the result of their enquiries has been, a conclusion that American hemp, properly cultivated, and suitably prepared, would be at least as strong and durable as that of Russian growth. The disadvantage under which American hemp has hitherto labored, is owing to the pertinacious adherence of our farmers to the *old* plan of dew rotting—a process so exceedingly slow, as to impair, in a very essential degree, the strength of the fabric. Where water rotting has been resorted to, better success has attended the cultivator, the hemp has worn a much handsomer colour, and has proved as strong in cordage as Russian.

We have, ourselves, in recent conversation with gentlemen conversant with the cultivation of hemp and flax, had reason to know that American hemp may be raised with great profit to the cultivator, & with every advantage to the manufacturer. Indeed, one great advantage attends the use of the American article. That from Russia, as is stated in the report, is liable to be exceedingly heated, coming in large bulk in the ship, and to lose by that process, some of its strength—an evil to which American hemp is not liable. American hemp used in the manufactory of sail-cloth, has not proved so well adapted to the purposes designed, and stout flax has generally been used. It is established, that water rotted American flax, is

equal in strong cloth, to that of any other country. Hemp might be brought into this use, if gathered younger than is usual. A machine has been invented for dressing hemp and flax, without the process of rotting or steeping it—but as the gummy and mucilaginous matter is not, by that process, drawn out of the material, it may be doubted whether the strength is not liable to be lessened. *Phila. Gazette.*

From the New York Farmer.

On the cultivation of the Strawberry, by Mr William Curr, *of New-York, read Feb* 26, 1822. *To the President and members of the Horticultural Society of New York.*

Gentlemen—I take the liberty to lay before you a short sketch of the method practised by me in cultivating the Fragaria or strawberry plant, together with a few observations which I consider will be found of advantage to the cultivator of that excellent fruit.

The patch on which I have my strawberries, had been under the same plant for several years. For the month of September, 1819, I laid on about five inches thick of well rotted manure, which I dug down with the old vines. I then set out plants of the Hudson kind of strawberry at the distance of sixteen inches each way, taking care to have them in line the long way of the ground. In the month of November I covered the plants with a thin coat of long litter, which I took off in the beginning of April, and pointed the ground with the spade, and raked it smooth. The ground was kept clean by hoeing till the fruit began to form. I then took short grass cut from the walks and spread between and under the vines, which had the effect to keep the fruit clean, the weeds down, and kept the scorching drought from penetrating into the roots of the plants.

As soon as the fruit season was past, I pointed in the grass between the beds. In September, 1820, I cut out all the superfluous runners and dressed the bed, and in the month of November covered as before.

On the first of March of last year, 1821, I took the covering from a part of the patch and replaced it with one inch thick of straw, which I burned off, as directed by Dr Miller. I then gave a slight hoeing and raking. At this time there was hardly the least trace of vines left on the ground; but in 8 or 10 days the leaves began to make their appearance. On the 22d of March, I uncovered another part of the patch, a part of which I burned with straw as before, and the other part with a parcel of dry leaves, which I laid on two inches thick. The remainder of the patch I uncovered in the beginning of April, and dressed in the usual way.

The first burned part continued to keep more forward than the others, and showed flowers eight days sooner than the unburned part of the patch. The unburned grew less rapid, and was considerably less productive of fruit. That part burned with leaves was the most luxuriant in growth, the quantity of fruit nearly the same as those burned with straw.

The burning has this good effect, that it keeps the ground more clean of weeds, and will doubtless kill a great many insects and their eggs; besides, it clears the vines from all decayed leaves and hardened bark, gathered around the body of the plant: and by that means allows the free expansion of the leaves and flowers.

I am of opinion that leaves when dry, will answer the purpose of burning equally with straw, and their ashes prove a good manure.

I shall now give a few observations concerning the selecting of proper plants for planting. A great deal lies in choosing proper plants; for if they are taken promiscuously, the greater part will prove barren, producing plenty of flowers but no fruit. Those when examined will be found to want the female organs of generation; that is, they will have abundance of stamina, but few or no styles; so that it often happens among those barren plants, that some of them have a part of an imperfect fruit formed, which sometimes ripens. Plants ought, therefore, never to be taken out of old neglected beds which have been allowed to spread and run into a multitude of suckers, nor from any plants which do not produce plenty of fruit. Those suckers which stand nearest the old plant, should always be selected in preference to those produced from the trailing stalks, at a distance from the fruit bearing plants.

There has some kind of strawberries been greatly improved by seed selected from the largest and fairest fruit. In this case the seed should be sown as soon as possible after the fruit is eaten. The best way is to sow the seed in pots or boxes, placed in the shade.

Should some of the members of this Society put this in practice, the result might be of general advantage, by improving the different sorts of this delicious fruit. WILLIAM CURR.

New York, Feb. 26, 1822.

FOREST.

Every farm ought to have a piece of wood-land, or forest, sufficient for fuel and other purposes.—Raising timber, for the purpose of fencing, will not often be found advisable. Farmers must eventually depend on making stone walls, or hedges, for the purpose of enclosing their lands. But wood and timber sufficient for fuel, for building, for carriages, and implements of farming, cannot be dispensed with. Of these, the farmer will always find it most advantageous to keep the requisite stock himself, and not only rely on others for purchasing it. Nor is it advisable to have his woodlands separate, and at a considerable distance from his farm; unless it be in parts of the country where part of the lands are too valuable to be kept in wood, and other adjacent parts are only fit for that purpose.

When the farmer is clearing up his farm, he ought to reserve, for woodland, that part which is least adapted for tillage or for grass. Land which is swampy with a thin soil over a sandy bottom; that is rocky and hilly; or that is dry, poor, or very gravelly, may do well for woodland; while it would answer but indifferently for tillage.

The quantity of ground to be set apart for this purpose must depend on the size of the farm; the quality of the soil, of the woodland; the nature of the climate; and, frequently, according to the demand or market for wood; for, in some cases, it may be found more profitable to keep tolerably good land in wood, than in any other cultivation. Of the natural growth of wood, it will require as much as twenty acres, or more, to keep two fires, according to the common method of using wood for fuel; but it is a very easy matter to have sitting-rooms warmed, and all the cooking and other apparatus of the kitchen so contrived, as not to require more than one-third of the wood that is commonly used.

To thicken a forest, or to prevent its becoming too thin, cattle should be kept out of it at all seasons. The seeds, or cuttings of trees, of rapid growth, should also be set, or planted, in every part that becomes destitute of growing wood. If woodland be suffered to become so thin, that the sun can get in and cause the ground to be covered with a sward of grass, this will prevent the further growth of young timber; and in this way the ground eventually becomes stripped of all its growth. This, however, is not the case with the locust, as it encourages the growth of grass amongst it, and in this situation grows very rapidly. Perhaps the farmer will find, when he is reduced to the necessity of planting wood for fuel, that this tree will answer his purpose best.

The Lombardy poplar also grows very rapidly, is easily raised from cuttings, and, when cut and dried, will answer tolerably well for fuel.

The easiest method of raising the locust is as follows: Plant, in the first instance, about fifteen or twenty trees on an acre; when they have got to be twelve or fifteen feet high, and their roots well extended, run straggling furrows through the ground, and, wherever the roots are cut with the plough, new trees will start up, and soon stock the whole ground with a plentiful growth. This tree has been but lately introduced into general use in France; and it is said to be there valued more than any other which is cultivated in that Country.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

SCRATCHES, OR SELENDERS.

This is a disorder between the hinder pastern joints and hoofs of horses, consisting of cracks and soreness, with suppuration. It is troublesome commonly in the winter season only. "Nothing tends so much to prevent grease and swelling of the legs, as frequent hand-rubbing, and washing the heels carefully with soap suds, as soon as a horse comes in from exercise. In inveterate cases where the disease appears to have become habitual in some degree, a run at grass is the only remedy; if a dry pasture be procured where a horse can be sheltered in bad weather, and fed with hay and oats, it will be found extremely convenient, as in such circumstances he may perform his usual labor, and at the same time be kept free from the complaint."—*The Complete Farrier.*

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There are few individuals who hold a more distinguished place among agricultural improvers than the Earl of Egremont; forty years ago, the Stag Park, at Petworth, consisting of between seven and eight hundred acres of land, presented a wild forest scene, overspread with furze, stunted timber—and rubbish, and would have been dear if let at five shillings per acre. Somewhere about the year 1790, the noble owner of this unproductive tract, undertook to improve it; the timber was felled—the underwood grubbed—every part of the ground has been since effectually drained—and the whole enclosed and divided into proper fields, by neat and regular white-thorn hedges. Under a well arranged system of tillage, it yields barley, tares, and turnips—clover, rye, chicory, rape, and other artificial grasses, in great profusion; the crops are so luxuriant, that few tracts which let even for thirty shillings per acre, can be considered more productive. Ten quarters [eighty bushels] of oats, and five quarters of wheat are now raised upon an acre of land, on which

a sheep would have starved before this improvement.

Little more than fifty years ago, Clumber Park, which belongs to his grace the Duke of Newcastle, and contains no less than 4000 acres of land, was a black, dreary, unproductive heath, within the limits of the ancient and extensive forest of Sherwood. About 1760, the genius of agriculture lighted upon this desolate waste—a magnificent mansion was built by the noble owner—the heath disappeared—2000 acres were planted—which now exhibit the agreeable appearance of thriving timber of very large dimensions, and the remaining 2000 acres, under a spirited and intelligent system of husbandry, yield excellent crops of different grains and grasses;—besides other live stock, the sheep fed on a district which half a century ago was perfectly barren, amount at least to 4000 annually.—*Lon. Quar. Review.*

Extracted from Deane's New England Farmer.

SEEDS OF VEGETABLES,

The last product, by which their species are propagated, being frequently all the fruit of a plant, but sometimes only a part included in the plant. Every seed contains a plant in embryo. The embryo, which is the whole future plant in miniature, is called the germ or bud; and is rooted in the cotyledon, or placenta, which makes its involucrum, or cover. The cotyledon is always double; and the middle, or common centre of the two, is a point or speck, namely, the embryo plantule, which being acted on by the warmth of the sun and of the earth, begins to protude its radicle or root, downwards, and soon after, its plumula, or bud, upwards; and as the requisite heat continues, it draws nourishment by the root, and so continues to unfold itself and grow The two cotyledons of a seed, are a case to the little embryo plant; covering it up, and sheltering it from injuries, and feeding it from its own proper substance; which the plantule receives and draws to itself by an infinite number of little filaments, which it sends into the body of the placenta. The cotyledons for the most part abound with a balsam disposed in proper cells; and this seems to be oil brought to its greatest perfection, while it remains tumid, and lodged in these repositories. One part of the composition of this balsam is oily and tenacious, and serves to defend the embryo from any extraneous moisture; and, by its viscidity, to entangle and retain the fine, pure, volatile spirit, which is the ultimate production of the plant. This oil is never observed to enter into the vessels of the embryo, which are too fine to admit so thick a fluid. The spirit, however, being quickened by an active power, may possibly breathe a vital principle into the juices that nourish the embryo, and stamp upon it the character that distinguishes the family; after which, every thing is changed into the proper nature of that particular plant. Now when the seed is committed to the earth, the placenta still adheres to the embryo for some time, and guards it from the access of noxious colds, &c. and even prepares and purifies the cruder juice which the young plant is to receive from the earth, by straining it through its own body. This it continues to do, till the embryo plant being a little enured to its new element, and its root tolerably fixed in the ground, and fit to absorb the juice thereof, it then perishes, and the plant may be said to be delivered; so that nature observes the same method in plants, as in animals, in the mother's womb. Many sorts of seeds will continue good for several years, and retain their vegetative faculty; whereas others will not grow after they are one year old. This difference, is in a great measure, owing to their abounding more or less with oil; as also to the nature of the oil, and the texture of their outward covering. All seeds require some share of fresh air, to keep the germen in a healthy state; and where the air is absolutely excluded, the vegetative quality of the seeds will soon be lost. But seeds will be longest of all preserved in the earth, provided they are buried so deep as to be beyond the influence of the sun and showers: since they have been found to lie thus buried twenty or thirty years, and yet vegetate as well as new seeds. How the vegetative life is so long preserved, by burying them so deep, is very difficult to explain; but as the fact is very well known, it accounts for the production of plants out of earth taken from the bottom of vaults, houses, &c. In the common method of sowing seeds, there are many kinds which require to be sown soon after they are ripe; and there many others which lie in the ground a year, sometimes two or three years, before the plant comes up. Hence, when seeds brought from distant countries are sown, the ground should not be disturbed, at least for two years, for fear of destroying the young plants.

As to the method of preserving seeds, the dry kinds are best kept in their pods or outer coverings; but the seeds of all soft fruits, as cucumbers, melons, &c. must be cleansed from the pulp and mucilage which surround them; otherwise the rotting of these parts will corrupt the seeds.

When seeds are gathered, it should always be done in dry weather; and then they should be hung up in bags in a dry room, so as not to deprive them of air.

The seeds of plants exalted by cultivation always furnish large and improved varieties; but the flavor, and even the colour of the fruit seems to be a matter of accident Thus a hundred seeds of the golden pippin will all produce fine large leaved apple trees, bearing fruit of considerable size; but the tastes and colours of the apples from each will be different, and none will be the same in kind as those of the pippin itself. Some will be sweet, some sour, some bitter, some mawkish, some aromatic, some yellow, some green, some red. some streaked. All the apples will, however, be more perfect than those from the seeds of the crab, which produce trees all of the same kind, and all bearing sour and diminutive fruit.

It has been recommended when seeds are intended to be sent a great distance, or it is wished to preserve them a long time, to wrap them in absorbent paper, and surround them by moist brown sugar.

Mr Humboldt has found, that seeds, which do not commonly germinate, become capable of germinating when immersed in *oxygenated muriatic acid gas* mixed with water. If the liquid be a little warmed, it will quicken the vegetation of seeds surprisingly. Cresses thus treated exhibited germs in three hours. Seeds which were more than an hundred years old, were also made to vegetate by those means.

Old seeds may likewise be made to germinate by immersing them in water nearly boiling hot, for about half a minute, and cooling them suddenly by exposure to air. But if such seeds are sown when the earth is cold, they will rot in the ground.

HORN DISTEMPER.

This is a disease of neat cattle, the seat of which is in their horns. Cows are more subject to it than oxen. It does not attack bulls; and steers and heifers, under three years old, have not been known to have it. The distemper gradually consumes the pith of the horn. Sometimes it is in both horns at once, but more usually in one only. The disease is discoverable by the coldness, or loss of the natural warmth of the horn; by dulness of the eyes, sluggishness, loss of appetite, and a disposition to lie down. When the brain is affected, the cattle will toss their heads, and groan much, as if in great pain. To effect the cure, the horn should be perforated with a nail gimblet, through which the corrupted thin matter will be discharged, if care be taken to keep it open. By this boring, which should be nearly horizontal, or in the depending part of the horn, and two or three inches from the head of the animal, the cure sometimes is completed. When it proves otherwise, a mixture of rum and honey with myrrh and aloes, should be thrown into the horn with a syringe; and be several times repeated, if the disease continue. For a more particular account, see a letter from the Hon. C. Tutts, Esq. in the first vol. of the Memoirs of the Academy of Arts and Sciences.—*Ibid.*

WEIGHT OF CATTLE.

In the Picture of London, for the present year, it is stated, that about the year 1700, the average weight of oxen killed for the London market, was 370 pounds; of calves, 50 pounds; of sheep, 28 pounds; and of lambs, 18 pounds. The average weight at present is—of oxen, 800 pounds; calves 140 pounds; sheep, 80 pounds; and lambs, 50 pounds. The whole value of butcher's meat, as sold in Smithfield, is about *eight millions sterling.*

White Weed has a five cornered stalk. The leaves are jagged and embrace the stalk. The flowers are discous, large, rabiated. The ray is white, and the disk yellow; the seeds have no down. It flowers in June, and is perennial in the roots.

When this weed has got possession of the ground, no good grasses grow with it; because, perhaps, the roots bind the soil in such a manner as to cramp other roots. Or being a stronger feeder it deprives other roots of their food.

When it is in its green state, neither neat cattle nor horses will eat it. But if it be cut while in blossom, and well dried for hay, the cattle will eat it freely in winter, and live well on it. The crop however is always thin and light. If it is mowed late, or not well cured and preserved, the hay will be of very little value.

Dunging the ground is an enemy to this weed; and it is said that pasturing with sheep kills it.—

But to conquer it effectually, there can be no better way than to use the land in tillage, for hoed crops, several years in succession.

Curiosity.—The Middletown, (Conn.) Gazette mentions, that in cutting an elephant's tusk at a comb factory in that city, a few days since, two *iron* bullets were found imbedded in it—the surface of the tusk being perfectly smooth.

GRAPES.

Linnæan Botanic Garden, Feb. 20, 1828.

Mr Fessenden—I send you herewith some further extracts from my Treatise, (now in press) which you can publish as "Extracts from Prince on Horticulture."

Yours most respectfully,
WM. PRINCE.

Of all the fruit cultivated in the United States there is none more generally esteemed than the grape; yet, in the middle and northern states, this fruit is seldom met with in perfection except in cities. The Proprietor having attended particularly to the cultivation of the grape for twenty years past, can confidently assure those who wish to have this fruit in perfection, that they may depend on their vines producing well if they will attend to the following directions; for although a season may sometimes occur when the cold and wet will retard the ripening of the fruit, yet even in the worst seasons a tolerable crop may be calculated on.

There are two causes why the cultivation of the vine has not been successful throughout the country, attention to which is indispensably necessary: *the first* is the proper selection of those kinds which are suitable to the respective climates, and which in this latitude should come to perfection by the middle or end of September; *the second* is the want of attention to the culture requisite for ripening the wood, which in cities is effected by the dry warm air with little or no care, but in the country requires art and attention to produce the desired effect. I have, therefore, given the following list of grapes, with brief descriptions of their qualities, &c. followed by a general comment on the culture and properties of the vine, which I hope may be considered as useful to those not fully conversant with the subject.

Many of the grapes will be found to differ essentially from fruits cultivated under similar names in some parts of the United States, as in many instances the possessors of grapes of doubtful origin have attached to them the names of old established fruits. This practice, so common in our country, and so calculated to disseminate error, cannot be too greatly deprecated.

So confident has the Proprietor ever been of the success which would attend the culture of the vine in this country, and of the utter inconsistency of the fallacious ideas which have been advanced to the contrary, that he has invariably continued to *extend* his collection of vines, by importations, of the *choicest kinds* from every clime; and as he has, during the seasons of 1826 and 1827, had near 100 kinds to produce fruit equal to that of France, nearly all of which ripened in August and early in September, he considers these doubts as entirely set at rest. *Specimen vines* of every kind have been planted out for bearing, and persons desirous of seeing the fruit can view them at the season of ripening. Such persons as desire a selection of varieties most suitable to their particular localities, can have the selection made by the author. It is intended, in the copious work now preparing on "American Horticulture," to insert engravings of a number of varieties of the grape.

1. *July Grape, or Morillon Hartif.*—This is also called the Madeleine; it is the earliest grape known in France. The bunches are small, the fruit is also small, of a deep violet colour, an pleasant flavor, but it is not much esteemed, except for its early maturity; ripens here early in August.

2. *White Muscadine, or Early Sweet Water.*—This is a round grape, with a thin skin, and of delicate flavor; it is a great bearer, and resembles the White Sweet Water in almost every respect, except that it ripens much earlier, being usually in perfection from the 20th to the end of August. It is recommended as particularly suitable for the country, and for more northern latitudes, where, with attention, it will be sure to yield plentifully and regularly.

8. *White Sweet Water.*—This has very large round white berries close on the bunch, which is of a good size; the skin and flesh are very delicate, and replete with very agreeable juice; the berries on the sides of the branches next the sun are often clouded with spots of a russet colour.—This grape flourishes admirably in our cities, where large quantities are annually sold in the shops, and some bunches have weighed near two pounds. It is somewhat singular, that although it flourishes without protection in the city of New York, yet I have never known a grape more sensible to the early frosts in the country, where, if unprotected in winter, it is when young killed to the ground. It is therefore not recommended for the country in this latitude.

9. *Black Sweet Water.*—This is a roundish fruit, growing in small compact bunches, is very sweet, and ripens in September.

6. *Meunier, or Miller's Burgundy.*—This is one of the earliest grapes; the berries are black, of moderate size, rather oval, and pretty closely set on the bunches, which are short. Its leaves particularly when young, are covered with a white down, which easily distinguishes it from others, and whence it derives its title. The juice is pleasant and vinous; it is an excellent wine grape, and produces well; is very hardy, a sure grape for a crop, and is one of those that will succeed farthest north. It enters largely into culture in the vineyards of France, and is well calculated to succeed for the same purpose in this country.

89. *White Morillon.*—The berries are nearly round, and form a bunch of good size; the fruit in flavor resembles the Black Morillon, but is rather more sweet; it is a pleasant early table fruit, and ripens at the end of August or beginning of September.

80. *Striped Aleppo.*—This is a variety of the Morillon; the berries are on some bunches black, on others white, but very frequently black, white, and striped on the same bunch; the fruit is similar to the Morillon Noir in quality, being pleasant, and ripening early. It is sometimes called Raisin de Suisse, and by others Morillon Panache. I consider this grape would mature its fruit at Boston, and for some distance to the north of it; ripens end of August or beginning of September.

7. *Auvernat, or Pineau Noir.*—This is a wine grape much cultivated in Burgundy; the berry is not large, but closely set on the bunch, and of agreeable flavor; the bunches are but of moderate size. It is often called Pineau Noir, but is quite distinct from the following; ripens beginning of September.

Pineau Franc.—A fruit of minor size and oblong, with small bunches of a form somewhat conical, and the berries closely set on the bunch; it is not the most productive, but its fruit is of excellent flavor, and produces the most delicate wines of Burgundy. The finest vineyards of that part of France are most composed of the varieties of the Pineau, and of the Morillon. They all ripen about the same period, and in this vicinity are at maturity the beginning of September.

70. *Pineau Gris, or Grey Burgundy.*—This grape, also called Auvernat Gris, is used in connexion with the Auvernat Blanc, and Auvernat Rouge Claire, to form the far-famed Champaigne wine. The bunch of this is short, unequal in its form, and moderately large; the berries are round, pretty close, sweet, fine flavored, and of a greyish colour. Formerly many vineyards in France were entirely composed of this grape, and at present it forms a large proportion of several. It is sometimes called Grisset Blanc; ripe in September.

68. *Pineau Blanc, or White Burgundy.*—This grape is also called Bourguignon Blanc; the berries are somewhat oblong, and so closely set on the bunch, that in very rich soils it is not uncommon for a portion to fall off in order to give space for the remainder. The fruit when ripe, is of a yellow colour; ripe in September.

98. *Bourguignon Noir.*—This is another variety of the Morillon, and is somewhat allied to the Pineau; the berries are, however, less closely set on the bunch, and the fruit less oval than the latter; they are black and sweet and the bunch is often winged or shouldered. It is cultivated in connexion with the others referred to in the fine vineyards of Burgundy, and ripens at the same time.

26. *White Chasselas, Royal Muscadine, D'Arboyce, or Chasselas Blanc.*—This has round amber-coloured berries, of moderate size, thin skin, and soft juicy flesh; the bunches are very large; it is a great bearer, and ripens in September.

This grape, which is the most cultivated for the table in the middle of France, but which does not come to perfection in the north of that country, unless in very favorable localities, does not fail to regularly ripen its fruit in the vicinity of New York; and when excellent wines are made far north of where this grape is found to succeed, it proves at once the fallacy of the assertions made by some, that vineyards cannot succeed in this vicinity. One circumstance is fully proved in the experiments with the above grape, which is, that if our season is in reality shorter than in some parts of France, where it flourishes, still, that its greater intensity compensates for the shortness of its duration. Col. Clapp, of Oxford county, New York, has found this grape to ripen perfectly well in that locality, but he covers the vines in winter; they ripen with him the beginning of September.

The varieties of the Chasselas are considered in France among the finest of their table grapes, and are very extensively cultivated for that purpose.

27. *Red Chasselas.*—This is similar to the white in size and shape, but it is of a red colour next the sun; it is considered a good grape, and ripens rather later than the white.

35. *Golden Chasselas.*—A round fruit of amber colour, melting, sweet, and of excellent flavor; the skin rather thick, and the bunches are of good size; leaves pretty deeply indented, and on a long petiole; ripens in September.

Musk Chasselas.—Rather smaller than the above, and ripens later; a white, round berry, sweet, and of a musky flavor.

40. *Cioutat, or Parsley Leaved.*—This is a variety of the Chasselas, with finely cut or divided leaves; fruit of fine quality, delicate and juicy; the berries and bunches size of the White Muscadine; ripens early in September. There are two varieties, the red and the white.

13. *White Frontignac, or Muscat Blanc.*—The berries are of good size, somewhat oval, and of an amber colour next the sun; the bunches are long, and terminating to a point, and the berries pretty closely set; the juice luscious and musky, and of exquisite flavor; perhaps no grape is superior to this as a table fruit. It has been remarked, that this grape does not come to maturity in the north of France, except in situations particularly favorable; at Long-Island it ripens in September.

16. *Red Frontignac, or Muscat Rouge.*—This grape ripens earlier than the preceding, its berries being less closely set on the bunch; it is also less highly flavored The fruit is of a lively red colour, and round; the bunch is oblong, and the peduncle which supports it is remarkable for its size; ripe in September.

15. *Black Frontignac, or Muscat Noir.*—This has very large round fruit, covered with a mealy bloom, and of a very fine flavor. It is called, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Black Constantia; ripens in September.

17. *Violet Frontignac, or Muscat Violet.*—The leaves are similar to the white variety; the berries are large, oblong, of a violet colour, and high musk flavor; they are powdered with a fine bloom, and are very delicious. I consider it one of the best table grapes; ripens in September.

14. *Grizzly Frontignac, or Muscat Gris.*—The berries are round, tolerably large, colour brown, red and yellow intermixed, and they have a high musky perfumed flavor; ripens in September.

18. *White Muscat of Alexandria, Malaga, or Alexandrian Frontignac.*—This is of high musk flavor when it is at maturity, for which purpose it requires a very warm situation; the berries are very large, oval, and of regular form, without being too closely set; bunches of beautiful appearance; when perfectly ripe they are of a fine amber colour. I consider this the same as the White Muscadel. *To be continued.*

In Congress—House of Representatives.

SILK AND SILK WORMS.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter:—

Washington, Feb. 1, 1828.

Sir,—I have the honor to present to Congress, through you, a treatise on the rearing of Silkworms, by Count Von Haggi, of Munich, who sent it to me for this purpose. The Count has seen the Resolution of the House of Representatives, directing the compilation of a manual on the culture of silk, and was desirous to promote the patriotic views of the House, by sending the result of his labors on the same subject, and the evidence of the good will he bears the United Stetes.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
JAMES MEASE.

The Hon. Mr. Stevenson,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Letter, and the Treatise accompanying it, were referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It was also ordered to be translated into the English language and printed, with the plates therein contained.

REMOVING ROCKS.

In perusing a new work, entitled "Thompson's Travels and Adventures in Southern Africa," I was struck with what I conceived to be a novel mode of removing rocks which may obstruct the course of canals; and as this subject has become one of immense importance, in our State particularly, I thought it might be of importance to transcribe it for insertion in your widely circulating paper. Speaking of a canal near the town of Graaff reinet, he says, "this canal has been greatly improved, or rather constructed anew, on a much higher level, by the present Landrost, who by indefatigable exertions, and entirely at his own risk, has carried it along the front of a rocky precipice, and by these means gained a large addition of arable ground, and a more certain and abundant supply of water. I was not a little surprised to find that this arduous task had been accomplished without even the the aid of blowing irons or gun-powder, merely by kindling large fires upon the rocks, and when they were well heated, dashing buckets of water upon them. By this simple process, immense blocks had been split, and rolled from the path of the watercourse.—*U. S. Gazette.*

From the Hampshire Gazette.

Mr Judd—An article in your last from Niles' Register says: "Already the farmers stand with whetted knives to kill off these useful animals," (sheep.) A friend from Genessee River informs me that many of the farmers in that part of the country are now killing off their sheep. One man in Livingston Co. who went from Northampton, was butchering his flock at the rate of 50 per day. He gave the meat to his hogs. Pork is worth only from 2½ to 3 cents in Rochester; of course mutton must be dog-cheap. This destruction of sheep will gratify those who are so anxious to have us purchase British wool, meat, and grain, in the shape of British woollen cloths.

Preparations of Spruce.—Early in the spring cut off the young branches of the pine or fir tree, three or four inches in length, and break them into small pieces; boil them in water, and after filtering the extract through a sieve, add to sixteen gallons of it, about six pounds of sugar. It may then, by boiling, be reduced to a syrup—which will keep in bottles for a length of time. For beer mix three pints of this extract with thirty of water, boil it for about two hours, and when cold, put it into a cask, [a fresh emptied wine cask is the best] and ferment it in the usual manner.

From Cobbett's American Gardener.

FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENING IN GENERAL.

I shall now proceed to give an Alphabetical List of such flowering Trees, Shrubs and Plants as I think worthy of cultivation; or, rather, that I myself would wish to have about my house, or in my garden. As I go on I shall state some particulars here and there relating to propagation and management; but, to be very particular would be superfluous, seeing that such full directions have been given in the former parts of the work, as to the sowing of all seeds, great as well as small; as to the raising of trees and plants from cuttings, slips, layers and suckers, and as to cultivation and tillage. Flowers are divided into *annuals, biennials*, and *perennials*. The first blow and die the year they are sown; the second blow the second year and then die; the third sometimes blow the first year and sometimes not, and die down to the ground annually, but spring up again every spring. I have not made separate lists; but have included the whole in one Alphabetical List. There are sixty trees, shrubs and plants altogether; and, if properly cultivated, these will give a grand bloom from May to November.

LIST.

Althea Frutex.—It is raised from seed, or from suckers. There are several sorts, as to colours. They should be mixed to make a variety. Save the seed in November or December. The pods are full. Sow in the spring. Seed produces the handsomest shrub; and it is to be got almost any where.

Anemone.—This is a very beautiful flower, and worthy of great pains. It is raised from seed, or from pieces of the roots. Sow the seed in spring. The plant does not blow the first year. The root, which is *tuberous*, is taken up in the fall, dried in the sun, and put by in dry sand till spring, when it is put into the ground again. And, during the summer, it sends out young roots, which must be taken off and planted out, to become *blowers*.—There is a great variety of colours and of sizes of this flower.

Arbutus.—A pretty ever-green, as well known as the oak tree; and is to be got every where.

Astre (China).—*Astre* is French for *star*, and this flower, in its shape, resembles a star to our view. It is *annual*, bears great quantities of seed, and is sown early in spring. An infinite variety of colours, and great quantities of blossoms. It gives no smell; but a clump of it furnishes a great mass of beauty to the sight.

Auricula.—This is one of the flowers, the sorts of which are distinguished by having awarded to them the names of famous *men* and *women*, famous *cities* and famous *battles*, and so forth. It may be raised from seed; but the flowers proceeding from plants so raised, do not resemble the flowers of the mother plant, except by mere accident. It is a chance if you get a *fine flower* from a whole sown bed. Now-and-then one of this description comes, however, and this adds to the list of *names*, if it happen to be one of the like of which has not made its appearance before. Auriculas are, therefore, propagated by parting the roots, and every root sends out several young plants annually.—When sown, they do not blow till the 2nd year; but the old roots last for many years. Some of these should be potted, and kept to blow in the green-house. If planted in the natural ground, they ought to be covered a little in the winter.—There are many hundreds of sorts with *names*.—So many indeed, that the godfathers in England have been so put to it for great personages to baptize the flowers after, that they have been compelled to resort to the heroes and heroines of Romance; accordingly they have *Don Quixotte* and *Sancho*. However, vanity supplies the florists, as well as the ship owners, with a great store of *names*, and auriculas, like ships, are very frequently honored with the names of the original proprietor's wife or daughter.

Azalia.—That little American Honeysuckle that impedes our steps when shooting on the skirts of woods. It, however, blows profusely, though it has no smell like the English honeysuckle.

Balsam is an *annual* and a most beautiful

plant, with great abundance of flowers. Sow when you sow Melons, at a distance of four feet; leave only one plant in a place; let the ground be rich and kept clean; it will blow early in July, and will keep growing and blowing till the frost comes, and then, like the cucumber, it is instantly cut down. I have seen Balsams in Pennsylvania 3 feet high, with side-branches 2 feet long, and with a stem much bigger than my wrist, loaded with beautiful blossoms. Plant, branch, leaf, flower; all are most elegantly formed, and the colours of the flower extraordinarily vivid and various.—There are, however, some more *double* than others, and some variegated. The seed of these should be sowed, and it comes in great abundance. The flower of the Balsam has no smell.

Briar (Sweet).—A well known shrub of the *rose*. Rows of it carefully planted and pruned make very good hedges, and it will grow in almost any ground, though fastest in good ground.

Camellia.—This shrub, which is of the *laurel-tribe*, has lately been introduced in England from Japan. It bears a flower, which, when open, resembles a good deal a large full blown rose; and these flowers, on different plants, are of different colours. It is raised, doubtless, from seed; but it may be *grafted* on the *Hawthorn*; and, I dare say, on the *Crab*. Some of the plants have been sold at 20 or 30 pounds each. By this time they are probably sold at a dollar. The plant as well as the flower are handsome; and certainly cuttings for grafting may easily be brought from England. They will stand the winter as well as any of the American laurels.

Carnation—Here is beauty and fragrance and both in the highest degree. There are various sorts, distinguished, like those of the Auricula, by *names*; and what is said of the seed of the Auricula applies here. If sown, the carnation does not blow till the second year. It is usually propagated by layers. While it is blowing, it sends out several side shoots near the ground.—These are pinned down in August, to the earth, with a little stick with a hook at the end of it.—A little cut, or tongue, is made on the under side of the shoot; and thus the head of the shoot is brought upright. The part that touches the ground is well covered with earth; and roots come out here before the fall. Then the stalk which connects the young plant with the old one is cut off; the young plant is transplanted, and the next year it blows. The old root does not stand another year well; and, therefore, its branches are thus made use of to keep up the race and the sort. Carnations are rather tender as to frost, and must be well covered in this country to live through the winter. It is best to put them in large pots to give room for laying; and to keep them in a green house in winter, or in some house, where they can have sun and air.—Hswever, they merit all the pains that can be bestowed upon them.

Clove.—Is only a more hardy and less esteemed sort of *Carnation*, which see. It may be propagated like the Carnation; or, by cuttings, which is the easier way. Instead of laying down the side shoots, you cut them off. Then you cut away the hard part of the shoot, strip off three or four of the bottom leaves. Tip the rest of the leaves; make a little split in the butt of the shoot, and then, with a little smooth pointed stick, plant the cutting in the ground. This is to be done early in August. The young Cloves will have roots in the fall; and you may transplant them into the open ground or into pots to blow the next year. The old Clove plant, will, however, blow for many years. I should think, that, with good covering, such as directed for spinach, Cloves would live out the winter in this country.

Columbine.—A *perennial*. Very common; but very pretty.

Cowslip.—This is one of the four flowers, without which English pastoral poetry would be destitute of that which awakens the most delightful ideas. The *Cowslip*, the *Primrose*, the *Violet*, and the *Daisy*, are of endless recurrence in that species of writing. They all come early in the spring; and are all beautiful. Neither of them is seen here, and they all might; for they will bear any severity of weather. The Cowslip is of the *Polyanthus* tribe. It is of a delicate yellow colour, and sends forth many blossoms from the same stem, which rises about six inches from the ground It may easily be propagated from seed, which it bears in great abundance, but, when you once have a plant, the easiest way is to propagate from offsets. The plants raised from seed do not blow till the *second year*. The plant is *perennial*. The flower has a delicate sweet smell, and also sweet taste, as a proof of which, cart-loads of the flowers, plucked from the stalks, are sold in London to make "*wine*" with; that is to say to furnish drinkers with an apology for swallowing spirits under the specious name of Cowslip-wine.—The leaf of the flower very much resembles in shape the under lip of a cow, whence, I suppose, our forefathers gave the plant the name of cow's-lip.

Crocus.—A bulbous rooted plant, very well known. It is recommended by its earliness. It is perfectly hardy. The only thing to do, when it is once planted, is to take care that it does not fill all the ground near it. There are yellow, blue and white Crocuses. And they are pleasant when nothing else is in bloom, except, at least, the *Snowdrop*, which departs soon after the Crocus begins to appear.

Daisy.—I cannot say, with Dryden's damsels, in one of his fine poems, that "the Daisy *smells so sweet*; for it has very little smell: but it is a most beautiful little flower, and blows without ceasing at all times when the grass grows, however little that may be. The opening of the Daisy is the sure sign that there is growth going on in the grass; and these little flowers bespangle the lawns and the meadows, the green banks and the glades all over England. Their colours present an endless variety; and those grown in gardens are double. The field daisy is single and about the size of a York Sixpence. Those in the gardens are sometimes as broad as a quarter of a dollar. And there is one sort, called the *Hen-and-chicken* Daisy, that has a ring of little flowers surrounding the main flower. This plant may be raised from offsets or seeds, in which last case it blows the second year. It is perennial.

(To be continued.)

Tobacco.—Gov. Clinton, in his last message to the Legislature, recommended the cultivation of tobacco in New York, as a profitable crop. A writer in the Rochester Daily Telegraph, mentions as the result of an experiment, made by him last summer, that it is a more productive crop than any now raised in the western counties of the State. He is confident that the soil and climate are both well adapted for raising the high priced yellow tobacco, but not so good for dark low priced tobacco, [used for chewing,] as the Southern States.

Hops.—E. A. Le Breton, inspector of hops in Albany, on the 24th ult. made a report to the Legislature, from which it appears he has inspected within the year, (ending the first of Jan. 1828) 2 927 bales of hops, weighing 719,296 lbs. raised and presented from the following counties. Madison, 390,937—Oneida. 222,625—Otsego, 47,115 Saratoga, 12,857—Gennessee, 10,903—Monroe, 5,844—Herkimer, 5,152—Albany, 4,830—Tompkins, 2,408—Onondaga, 1,762—Chenango, 1,420 Rensselear, 1,239—Schenectady, 1 940—town of Newport, N. H. 1,220—Total, 719,296 lbs.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1828.

EARLY CUCUMBERS.

To obtain cucumbers a month or six weeks earlier than what the soil and climate would *naturally* produce them, is sometimes a very desirable object, especially with market gardeners. This may be done by means of artificial heat, either in hot-beds, or hot houses, according to rules given in treatises on gardening; but will require much labor, skill, care, and expense. Mr. Cobbett, in his *American Gardener*, paragraph 217, describes a cheap mode of raising cucumbers: by which he says, you may "have them a *month earlier* than the natural ground will bring them." His directions are as follows: "Make a hole and put into it a little hot dung; let the hole be under a warm fence. Put six inches deep of fine rich earth on the dung, sow a parcel of seeds in this earth; and cover at night with a bit of carpet or sail-cloth, having first fixed some hoops over this little bed. Before the plants show the *rough* leaf, plant two into a little flower pot, and fill as many pots this way as you please. Have a larger bed ready to put the pots into, and covered with earth so that the pots may be plunged in the earth up to their tops. Cover this bed like the last. When the plants have got the rough leaves out, they will begin to make a *shoot* in the middle. Pinch that short off. Let them stand in this bed till your cucumbers *sown in the natural ground come up*; then make some little holes in good rich land, and taking a pot at a time, turn out the *ball* and fix it in the hole. These plants will bear a month sooner than those sown in the natural ground; and a square yard will contain thirty-six pots, and will of course furnish plants for thirty-six hills of cucumbers, which, if well managed, will keep on bearing till September. Those who have *hot-bed frames*, or *hand-lights*, will manage this matter very easily. The cucumber plant is very tender and juicy; and therefore, when the seedlings are put into the pots, they should be watered and shaded a day or two; when the balls are turned into the ground they should be watered and shaded with a bough for one day, that will be enough."

In a *Treatise on Gardening*, by J. Armstrong, of Dutchess, New York, published in *Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture*, we have the following passage, which suggests an important improvement on Mr. Cobbett's mode of proceeding above detailed: "To obtain early cucumbers, we

must have recourse to artificial heat, and with the less reluctance, as, of all plants the cucumber is that, with which it best agrees. To this end, therefore, scoop as many large turnips as you propose to have *hills*—fill these with good garden mould, sow in each three or four seeds, and plunge them into a hot bed. When the runners shew themselves, spare them, or pinch them, or bury them, as you may think best;* and on the 10th of May, transfer them to the beds where they are to stand. The advantage of the scooped turnip, as a seed bed, over pots or vases will now appear—for instead of the ordinary difficulty of separating the mass of earth and the plant from the pot which contained them, and without injury to either, we re-inter both pot and plant, and even find in the one an additional nutriment for the other. The subsequent treatment does not differ at all from that of plants sown and cultivated in the open air." Other plants, such as summer squashes, melons, early corn, &c &c. might no doubt be forwarded to great advantage in hollowed turnips—by means similar to those above stated. You may form and temper your hot bed for raising cucumbers and other purposes, as follows: "Take fresh horse dung, with plenty of long litter in it; shake the manure well and place it on a piece of ground the size of the bed you want to make; the first layer or two should have more litter than the others; beat the dung well down with your fork, as you proceed with the layers till your bed is the height you want it. Different vegetables require beds of different heights, (for cucumbers about 4 feet) but the mode of making them is the same. The bed being thus made, place a frame light over it, and in six or eight days, it will be in a strong fermentation. To temper this bed, when the frame has been on six or eight days, take it off; if the bed has settled unequally, make the surface level by laying on a little old dung. Run a stick or fork-handle into the bed, let the stick sta there five minutes; on pulling it out, if it is more than a temperate heat, lay on the frame, tilt up the back lights, that the steam may escape, and close the holes you bored in the dung. When the bed comes to a temperate heat, it is ready for use." In attempting to raise early cucumbers, the gardener will of course choose seeds of the earliest sorts. Abercrombie recommends "the short prickly for very early fruit; and the long prickly kinds for the chief early and main summer crops."

EWES, LAMBS, &c.

It is recommended to give ewes with lamb a somewhat more t an ordinary quantity of food for a month or six weeks before they are expected to yean. Not enough, however, to make them fat, as dangerous consequences might ttend their being in very high condition at that period. Turnips are said to be injurious to ewes with lamb, but may be well given them after they have yeaned. If your sheep, whether store sheep or ewes with lamb, have good hay, about a quart of potatoes a day to each will, it is said, be very beneficial, and an ample allowance. But when the object is to fat them, according to a writer in Rees' Cyclopedia, about a gallon of potatoes a day with a little hay, will be the proper quantity; but this is dependent in part on the size of the animals, and in part on the quality and quantity of the hay which is allowed them. Potatoes, besides their use as *food* for sheep, are said to be very serviceable as an article of diet, which usually supersedes the necessity of *medicine*. They have, when given raw, an opening or purgative quality, which is thought to be of use, and answer a similar purpose with sheep, which is effected with swine by brimstone and antimony. Potatoes, baked, steamed, or boiled, will furnish more nutriment than those which are raw.

Care should be taken to place in the stable small tubs or troughs of water for the sheep to drink in. They will do very well in summer without water, as they feed when the dew is on, but they need water in winter, especially if fed mostly on dry food. "When sheep have colds, and discharge mucus from the nose, good feeding, together with pine boughs, given occasionally, will cure them; or tar, spread over a board, over which a little fine salt is strewed, will induce sheep to lick up the tar, and this will cure a cold." Half a gill of Indian corn a day, given to each sheep during the winter, is recommended as keeping them in good heart, preventing the wool from falling off, and enabling the ewes to rear their young better than they would if fed altogether on food of a less substantial nature.

"When several kinds of food can be procured, it is right to give them alternately to the sheep at different meals, in the course of the same day; the qualities of one kind aid or compensate those of another. At certain hours of the day, dry fodder should be given, and at others, roots or grain. If there be any danger that the roots may decay, the winter should be begun with them, mixing, however, some dry food with them, for alone they would not be sufficiently nutritious."

* To enable the reader the better to comprehend this passage, it may be well to quote the observations of the writer, in another part of the same article. "You have to choose between three methods of treating the plants, each of which has many and warm advocates. First, The permitting it to regulate itself with regard to the production, and the length of the stem. Second, The pinching system, which by shortening the stem, compels it to push lateral branches. Third, The plan of Rozier, which by burying the runner at short distances, avoids the hazard of pinching or cutting, and at the same time, obtains new roots from the buried joints. Of the three methods, the last has, in our opinion, the preference; but as others may come to a different conclusion, we will point out the time, the mode, and the effect of shortening the stem. Soon after the plant acquires a second rough leaf, you will discover about the foot of it, a bud, which left to itself would become a runner. This must be pinched off, taking care, however, not to wound the joint from which it proceeds. The effect of this pinching will be the production of side shoots, which in their turn must also be pinched off, leaving only two eyes on each, destined to become future runners, and so to be conducted that they will not shade or crowd each other."

Erratum.—In the extracts from Prince on Horticulture, (published in the N. E. Farmer) page 229, 3d column, 7th line from the bottom, for "*mild*," read "*wild*."

☞ A communication from Stockbridge, describing a remedy for diseased bags in cows, will appear next week.

Seeds for Hot Beds.

For sale at the Seed Establishment connected with the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston,

A large variety of fresh Garden Seeds, suitable for spring sowing of Hot Beds, among which are Bush Sweet Marjorum, Early Camperdown Lettuce, Silesia do. Head do. Royal Cape do. Tennisball do. Ice Coss do. Green and White Coss do.—Early York Cabbage, Early Penton do. Early Battersea do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Dutch do. Green Globe Savoy do. Cape Savoy do.—Early White, Purple, and Cape Brocoli—Early and Late Cauliflower—White and Rose coloured Celery—Curled Cress—Early Frame Cucumber, Green Cluster do. Long Green and White Turkey do. Long Prickly do. White Spined do. Short Prickly do.—Green Citron Melon, Pine Apple do. Minorca do.—Purple Egg Plant—Superior Short Top Scarlet Radish, Early Frame do. Cherry do.—Early White Dutch Turnip, Yellow Malta do.—Spinach, &c.

Also, Lucerne, Fowl Meadow, Orchard Grass, Millet, Early Peas, Early Frame Potatoes, Early Beans, Tree and Potato Onions, &c.

Seeds of the Yellow Locust, White Mulberry, Three Thorned Acacia, American Holly, Louisiana Black Walnut, &c.

Likewise, two casks superior London Split Peas, for soups—Pulverized Celery, Sage, Thyme, and Savory, for soups.

Landreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquirements of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green house Plants—Bulbous Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing none but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently refer the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green-house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting-rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Esculent Vegetables for seeding. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The separation of those kinds liable to mix in seeding—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal superintendence undoubtedly conspires in an eminent degree, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Codman, No. 31 Congress-St. Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15. tf D. & C. LANDRETH

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		From	To
APPLES, best,	bbl	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	105 00	107 50
pearl do.		112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 25	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 75	10 00
cargo, No 1, new,		8 50	9 00
" No 2, new,			7 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,		7	10
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX			
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 87	6 00
Genesee,		5 75	6 12
Rye, best,		3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Rye	bush	68	72
Corn		60	65
Barley		60	67
Oats		40	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.		10
LIME,	cask	70	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, new, clear	bbl.	17 00	18 00
navy, mess, do.		12 50	13 00
Cargo, No 1, do.		12 50	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 25	2 75
Clover	lb.	12	13
Lucerne			50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		48	55
do do unwashed		20	25
do 3-4 washed		28	34
do 1-2 & ¼ do		28	30
Native do		22	27
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
2d sort		30	35
do Spinning, 1st sort		30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		7	8
" whole hogs,		6	6½
VEAL,		6	8
MUTTON,		4	7
POULTRY,		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		12	14
lump, best,			13
EGGS,		15	17
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush		80
Indian, do.			80
POTATOES, (new)		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

FLOWERS.

Now let us range both far and wide,
Through all the garden's boasted pride.
Here Jasmines spread the silver flow'r,
To deck the wall or wave the bow'r;
The Woodbines mix in am'rous play,
And breathe their fragrant lives away.
The rising Myrtles form a shade;
There Roses blush and sent the glade;
The Orange with a vernal face,
Wears every rich autumnal grace;
While the young blossoms here unfold,
There shines the fruit like pendant gold;
Citrons their balmy sweets exhale,
And triumph in the distant gale.

A PUN.

ON MISS ANN BREAD.

While toasts their lovely graces spread,
And fops around them flutter;
I'll be content with *Anne Bread*,
And won't have any *But-her*.

An Irishman of the name of M'Manus, who came over in one of the Belfast boats, and who has been for some time suspected of trafficing in dead bodies by the loungers about the Bromielaw quay, received some very uncourteous usage at their hands. It having been distinctly ascertained that his only merchandise, as usual was "a *subject*," he was most unceremoniously laid hold of by the by standers, who appeared to act in concert, and being borne in triumph to the nearest crane, a rope was fixed about his middle, and he was swung round over the river, where he hung for a minute like the golden fleece, or *Baillie Nicol Jarvie*, at Aberfoil, amidst the shouts of laughter of his tormentors, at the indescribable queerness of the poor fellow's appearance. He was then rapidly lowered into the water and soused over head and ears. This ceremony was repeated five or six times, notwithstanding the piteous appeals of the unfortunate resurrectionist, and the attempts of some humane by-standers to release him; which was not affected until the Police arrived, who conveyed him to the Office. M'Manus is the same individual who, about two weeks ago, was apprehended in Gallowgate with the dead body of a child under his coat.—*Glasgow Cour.*

All men wish to be treated with respect; therefore treat all with respect, and you yourself will be respected.

Virtue is certainly the most noble and secure possession a human being can have. Beauty is worn out by time, or impaired by sickness—riches lead youth rather to destruction than to welfare, and without prudence are soon lavished away. While virtue alone, the only good that is ever durable, always remains with the person that has once cherished her. She is preferable both to wealth and a noble extraction.

BY DR. A. HUNTER.

Accustom yourself to reflect.—Seek wisdom, and you will be sure to find her—but if you do not look for her, she will not look for you.

Do as you would be done by.—Use yourself to kindness and compassion, and you may expect kindness and compassion in return.

Obstinacy is weakness.—Obstinacy of temper proceeds from pride—and, in general, from ignorant pride, that refuses to be taught.

True generosity is delicately rewarded.—Blame no man for what he cannot help. We must not expect of the dial to tell us the hour after the sun is set.

Cure for Intemperance.—It has recently been discovered, that sulphuric acid, taken in spirits, completely eradicates the inclination to use them intemperately. It is said to be preferable to Chambers' remedy, being more simple, cheap, and wholly innocent.

Kindness in Sickness.—Nothing can produce more sincere admiration and heart-felt gratitude, than the kind anxiety and assiduous attentions of an affectionate friend in sickness. Every tender effort to mitigate distress, accompanied by the gentle and soft accents of sympathy and love, fills the soul with emotions not to be described, even while its fragile tenement is writhing with excruciating pain! The pleasure of alleviating distress is so unalloyed, both to those who receive the kind offices of endearing humanity and esteem, and to those who cheerfully and tenderly bestow them, that every person of a reflective and ingenuous mind, will cultivate this peerless virtue, by practising those acts of goodness which are attended with a reward so sweet. He who would witness a performance of the holiest rites of "pure and undefiled religion," may behold them in the patient and gentle offices of affection—bending over the bed of anguish—wetting the parched lips—cooling the feverish brow, and soothing the soul with the voice of tenderness.

From the American Advocate.

INSTINCT.

How wonderful is instinct, as we find it displayed in the numerous dumb animals—and how near, notwithstanding the boasted powers of man, does it approach to human reason! There are many instances recorded, in which brute animals have exhibited such wonderful powers as to make it very difficult to find the dividing line between instinct and what we call reason. We once witnessed such a display of this power in a duck, as convinced us that dumb animals are capable of judging as to the effect to be produced by particular action, with as much, and even more correctness than could be expected from a child of the same age. The circumstance was as follows: Being on a visit to the house of a friend, a number of ducks came near the door, a piece of dry hard bread was thrown to them. One of them, after trying for a considerable time, in vain, to masticate and swallow it, took it in her beak and carried it to a small pool of water, at a little distance from the door, into which she dropped it, and it soon became so soft, by the effect of the water, as to enable her to eat it without difficulty. Another remarkable instance of sagacity in birds, was related to us a few years since, by Rev. Dr. Harris, of Dorchester. The bird referred to, is of the Loxia species, and is a native of India. It constructs a pendulous nest in a very curious manner, of the grass which abounds in that country. It is suspended from a limb of a tree, in the form of a long narrow bag, and the entrance is from the bottom. The place for the deposite of the eggs is in a projection built in the side, about midway up. The reason of the bird's building in this way, is to preserve its eggs and young from the depredations of a small snake, in that country, which would destroy them. To take the eggs out of a nest constructed in this manner, the snake must first descend from the branch to which it is suspended, and when at the bottom, turn and go up. But the outside especially near the bottom, is so loosely put together, that when the snake attempts to do this, the outer filaments slip off and he falls to the ground, which is the case as often as he makes the attempt. What is more wonderful, is, that when these birds migrate during the rainy seasons, to places not infested with these reptiles, they built a common cup nest.

Numerous accounts have been given of *canine* sagacity, among which may be reckoned the one related in this paper last week in the story of "Captain Greg." Some of our readers, we are informed, doubt the truth of that story. We cannot, of course, from our own knowledge, attest to its authenticity, though from the character of the writer alone, we can hardly doubt it; for he was not in the habit of stating things as facts without satisfactory proof of their being substantially correct. We have within a short time had several remarkable instances related to us, which seem nearly as wonderful as that displayed by the dog in the story above mentioned. Rev. Mr. W—— informs us that his father, living in Worthington, owned a dog, that was particularly attached to him. He [Mr. W——,] was engaged to teach a school at a distance of about five miles from his father's house; and usually returned home on Saturday evening. On the second Saturday evening, the dog met him at about a mile from his father's house. This he continued thro' the winter, always meeting him at the same spot on Saturday, between seven and eight o'clock;—but never, as was ascertained by several members of the family, going that way at any other time. Another instance is related by a gentleman living in this village, who informs us that he has no doubt, from several experiments lately made by him, that his dog fully understands considerable of the conversation which takes place in the family, and that he knows, as well as his children, when the Sabbath arrives, for on that day he never attempts to follow him, which he invariably does other days.

EARLY CORN, &c.

For sale at the Seed Establishment at the New England Farmer Office, a few hundred Ears of the *Early Golden Sioux Corn*. This Corn was originally received from the Sioux tribe of Indians, and is considered by Mr Prince, Mr Derby, and other gentlemen who have tried it, to be the most profitable sort that can be raised by farmers, from its great productiveness, and from its ripening so early, as always to ensure a crop before the autumnal frosts set in. Mr. Prince usually has the new corn *fit for grinding*, by the first and second weeks in August. The Corn is a bright yellow, the Ears being closely filled with from 12 to 16 rows.

ALSO—The Early Jefferson Corn; a very early White sort, for the table—with the common kinds of early and late Sweet Corn.

Also, every variety of Garden Seeds for hot beds, &c.—Winter Crook Neck Squash, Early Yellow Bush Squash, Early Scollop or Pattipan white Bush Squash, Warted Squash, Acorn Squash, Valparaiso Squash, &c. &c.

Also a few pounds genuine Ruta Baga Seed.—This Seed was raised by T. Melville, jr. Esq. late President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, and is from superior roots, received by him from Russia a few years since.

Likewise, ESCULENT ROOTS and PLANTS, FIELD and GRASS SEEDS, POT and SWEET HERB Seeds, MEDICINAL HERB Seeds, BIRD Seeds, and more than 200 different kinds of ORNAMENTAL FLOWER Seeds.

As the *variety* and *quantity* of Seeds kept at this Establishment are by far greater than at any other place in New England, orders for the British Provinces, the West India market, or the Southern States, can always be executed with promptness, at satisfactory prices. Dealers in Seeds and Country Traders supplied, at wholesale or retail, on the best terms.

We have now on hand, of this year's growth,
200 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel & Sugar Beet, raised by J. Prince, Esq
200 lbs. Onion Seed, Red, White and Yellow.
275 lbs. true Blood Beet, raised in Roxbury
250 lbs. Carrot, various kinds
250 lbs. Radish, superior quality
100 bushels Peas, early and late—[We have about 50 bushels of the Early Washington Pea, which was pronounced by the few who could obtain it last year—as our supply was small—the earliest and most productive of any brought into the Boston market.]

☞ Catalogues of the whole Establishment, with directions for cultivating the more rare and delicate seeds, comprising a pamphlet of 40 pages, furnished gratis.

☞ Published every FRIDAY, at *Three Dollars* per annum, payable at the end of the year; but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of *Fifty Cents*.